NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Presbyterian Church in this country can boast of few more profound thinkers, more crudite scholars, or more scute and subtle reasoners, among the Statifous names which adorn her history, than the emimens divine whose works are now published in a collect-tee form. Dr. Thornwell was remarkable for his devoto classical studies; he was singularly learned in the philosophies of ancient Greece; his interest in the dative theories of the olden time was no less ardent han if he had not been so devoted an adherent of the doctrines of revelation; but it was as an ong the cultivated and able men of his day. A strong rvative both in his tastes and his convictions, he had no sympathy with the course of modern innovation. He ching to the creeds and confessions of his ancestors with a tensoity of which there are few such uncompromlising examples at the present day. His chosen home was in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church, and everyliding outside of that was a barren desert. A more vigor ous defender of the discipline and doctrine of that com-munion has not been found within its ranks. Dr. Thornwell was largely endowed with the posi-tive element. He was no friend of compreor concession. Never a half-way man in any sense of the word, he stood upon his convictions with a firmat amounted to apparent intelerance. He had no patience with the soft charity that is bland alike to truth and error. It was probably this ardor of faith, and un-shakable self-confidence that led him to take an active rt in Southern politics, and by his potent eloquence, as well asby his weight of character, to exert a pernicious in-fluence in urging the people of South Carolina to rebellion, and in fanning the passions which tempted them to ruin after the commencement of the war. In theology, also, he was essentially a polemic. girded on his armor, not so much defend himself, as to fight. His manner, ed, was always courteous; he breathed too pure an sphere of scholarship to descend to the coarse and vulgar arts of controversy; but he loved to strike, and so strike hard blows. Of this there is abundant proof in the present volumes. They are the first of a series, which is to be completed in six volumes, four of them containing his theological works, to be published by the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the remaining two to consist of his miscellaneous productions, mostly of a metaphysical, political, or religious character. The volumes now issued are devoted mainly to an exposition tepics, and the "Discourses on Trath," which at once commanded a wide influence at the time of their original publication as a separate work. The subchantial contents of these volumes will present a strong seppeal to the energy and resolution of the theological reader. They cannot be mastered without strenuous mindy. They open a field of thought which suggests the dreary speculations of a past age, without the allurements of a mellower dispensation. But whoever wishes to make an excursion in the thorny wilderness of Calvintheology, will find a stalwart and courageous leader in the author of this significant work.

THE LIPE OF THE REV. JOHN MCVICKAR, S. T. D. By his Sen, William A. McVickar, D. D. 12me. pp. 414. Hurd & Boughton.

An unpretending, but highly appreciative

tribute to the memory of a scholar, who not only by the extent and soundness of his learning, but by the gracefel dignity of his character, was eminently fitted for the high place in the work of education which he filled for so security. Dr. McVickar's worth in private life was in admirable keeping with the wholesome influence of his character, free from all eccentric tendencies, of excellent mess, and industry in the discharge of pub-lic and professional duty. The even tenor of his life Forded few salient incidents for the biographer. His simple history is related in this volume with becoming reserve, although it exhibits an accurate European tour in 1830, which will be read with interest for its illustrations of English literary society, and its scences of personal acquaintance with several of

BD HOURS OF A PHYSICIAN. By JOSE DARSY. 12ms. pp. 256 Lippincott.

The frank, genial egotism of this volume, with its occasional dashes of miscellaneous lore, recalls secretain flavor of Montaigne, while its shrewd worldly iom and homely common-sense suggests a spice of his leignre moments to good account, storing up the fruits of curious learning in the intervals of professional duty, and enriching the experience of life with a spirit of keen which appear to be his favorite themes of dis and the recent theories of physical science, the relation of law to the phenomena of the universe, the influence of country life, and the principles and conditions of practi-cal hygiene. Many of the directions for the treatment of case and the management of health are of great value. The suggestions with regard to the rationale of common lds, and the means of checking them, before they ripen inte dangerous maladies, are of a novel character, at least in their clearness and simplicity, and in our opinion are worth more than all the speculative fancies in whi

THE SWORD AND GARMENT. By Rev. L. T. Townsand. 12mo. pp. 238. Lee & Shepard. In the enigmatical title of this volume, the

reader may find a suggestion of quaintness, and perhaps occentricity, in the tastes of the author. It reminds one of the marrowy inscriptions of the old Puritanic Commonwealth men, in which the substance of an allegory was aften condensed into a phrase. The work, in fact, is an essay on education for the Christian ministry, the "Bword" designating the "Sword of the Spirit," or the "Word of Truth," and the "Garment," the external word of Truth," and the "Carment," the citernal relations of the preacher. In handling the theme, the author shows a familiar knowledge of the spirit of the times; the current of modern thought has not rushed by him while dozing in his study; he is slive to all the movements of the great intellectual leaders now in the front; his pages swarm with vivid illustrations from actual life; while his wise and earnest appeals are attered in a singularly racy style, which might even be called rhapsodical by the stickler for literary primness. No one can read his book without conceiving a higher dard of professional excellence, and finding fresh and piquant impulses to its strenuous pursuit.

THE MONES OF THE WEST. By the Count DE MOSTALEMBERT.

The classical work of the late Count de Montalembert on an interesting branch of Roman Catholic scolesistical history is here brought out in an anonymous translation, and in a style of mechanical execution that is not unworthy of the elegance and brilliancy of its literary composition. The characteristic quality of the author, which may be described as a species of graphic cloquence applied to personal delineation, fluds ample scope in reciting the history of Western monachism. His narrative forms a singular contrast to the statements of Gibbon on the same subject, and although devoted to the interests of the Church, shows a wider intellectual vision and greater freedom from prejudice than that of the skeptical Protestant.

HOW TO DO IT. By EDWARD EVERETY HALE, 18mo. pp. 262. In this pleasant volume, Mr. Hale has collected a series of his contributions to some of the period-icals, treating of various topics of practical life in a singuiarly attractive manner. "How to Talk," "How to Write," How to Read," "How to Go into Society," "How to Travel," are among the themes on which he gives the results of a wide experience of men and books, in genial and instructive discourse. The little work is intended especially for the benefit of young readers, but it is equally adapted to give pleasure to the older members of the family circle. It is weighty in thought, of acute observation, versatile in its illustrations and examples, af-Sectionate in tone, and racy in expression.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON THE FIRST. By P. LANFARY.
Vol. 1 Svo. pp. 496. Macmillan & Ca.
The design of this work is to present a complete political and military history of the period during which Napoleon Bonaparte was the most conspicuous agure rather than to enter into the details of his personal biography. It is written in a style of sustained dignity and moneration, of critical impartiality, and of great sobriety, rather than brilliancy, of narrative. The tenies of the author's mind are towards a severe judgment of the first Emperor, but he is never betrayed into

partison spirit, evidently siming at historical truth

The Carriage Painter's Illustrated Manual by F. B. GARDHER (S. R. Wells), is a plain, sensible tree ties on an important branch of mechanical industry, presenting in a narrow compass the essential principles and methods of the difficult art to which it is devoted.

Vanity Fair is issued in two elegant volumes, in the edition of Thackeray's "Works," now pass ing through the press of Lippincott & Co. It is embel-lished with the author's original lilustrations, and with its clear and handsome type and excellent paper, is admirably adapted to the library or family book table. (New-York : Brentano.)

A new series of attractive books for the young has been issued from the Rutherford Park Press by R. Shugg & Co., under the title of "Juvenile Classics " which will command attention by their ele gance of illustration and typography, and the adapta of their contents to youthful tastes. Among the prominent issues in this series, may be especially noted Little tures that labor without hands," devoted to a popular view of the natural history of butterflies, moths, spiders ants, bees, and other interesting members of the insect tribes; Fables about animals, selected from Esop, La Fontaine, and Krileff. the celebrated Russian story-teller; The Adventures of Little "Cook Robin." "House that Jack Built." and other to vorite juvenile dittles. The enterprise of the Rutherford Park Press appears to be a novel venture in juven literature, and from the good taste and agreeable char acter of the present specimens, it bids fair to take a prominent place in the speciality in which it has made

MR. TILTON'S VIEWS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

HE REPLIES, AS A WOMAN'S ADVOCATE, TO "A WOMAN'S ADVOCATE."

To the Editor of the Chicago Journal. SIR: I have read a letter addressed to me in your issue of Sept. 20, copied into THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE; and I reply to it mainly to see whether that journal will copy the reply. I recently carried on (in my own paper) a controversy with Horace Greeley on Wo man Suffrage; and The Tribuse reprinted his attack or my views, but did not give a single word of mine throughout the controversy. This is not my method in The Golden Age, and I hope it is not yours in The Chicage

Now, do you wish to know my views of Marriage and Divorce ! I will tell you all there is in my heart on the subject. Accept, then, an epitome of my creed.

I believe in the love of one man and one woman twain, these only, and these to the uttermost. So long as this pair faithfully love each other, neither of the two is free to seek elsewhere another mate. To do so would (in my view) be treachery to human nature-a crime

I believe that this pure love between two congenia breasts, each finding heart's-case in the other, is the only moral (and therefore the only possible) justification of any union (whether of marriage or otherwise) by which these twain become one ficsh.

I believe that a marriage covenant-a contra essential terms are "to love, to honor, and to cherish"-remains in force (according to its own specifications) just so long as the two parties continue to love, to honor, and to cherish; and is tpeo facto ended when, instead o loving they hate, and instead of honoring they despise, and instead of cherishing they loathe.

both of the parties to such a broken contract to abide together as husband and wife, is a compulsion for which I find no sanction in the Christian religion, and which

attitude of Church and State toward divorce is unhal lowed and criminal, and ought to be forthwith reformed by statesmen and divines. Thus, the Roman Catholic this aione." Not satisfied with this allower, the Presignation Church says, "There shall be divorce not only for adultery but also for desertion." Other churches add or subtract causes, until there is as much diversity of doctrine concerning divorce as condiversity of doctrine concerning divorce as con-cerning the Divinity of Christ, or the Lord's Supper, or the Canon Law. Turning from the Church to the State, the confusion is worse confounded. Thus, New-York (my own Tammany, governed State) points with proud virtue to her statute-book lying on Mayor Hall's table, and says, "Our law of divorce is for adultery and this oully." But Connecticut laughs at this affected morality of statesmanship, and cries out, "I give divorce not for adultery only, but for a dozen other good reasons." Maine replies, "I grant divorce not only for all these, but for any cause at the discretion of the courts." And so every State makes a different edict on this solemn subject.

subject.

Now what shall be done in view of all this conflict—the Church and the State cach against itself, and sometimes each against the other?

I cannot answer for those conservatives who may delight in this accient chaos of inharmouy, but as for myself, speaking as a radical, I have from time to time, in such indiguant phrase as I could set fire to and make burs and glow, demanded that both the religious and the political legislatures of the country should give to the people an amended code of divorce.

Looking first toward practical legislation, and requiring of our law makers only what they could readily perform. I would have them sweep away the different divorce laws of the several sitacs, and substitute a uniform law throughout the United States—just as, a few years ago, they swept away the diverse and vexatious bank-bills of local circulation and substituted a uniform currency for the people. In doing this, I prefer to take as the bast of uniformity the most liberal of New-England legislation, instead of the most restricted or Mew-York code.

Then, beyond this, looking from the standpoint of a doctrinaire (which every journalist should be). I solemnly say, and I say it with all my heart and soul, that the best civil law concerning divorce would be no late at all; and this will one day become the opinion and practice of all intelligent and refined communities.

To illustrate my idea, I remind you that in every other country than ours there are civil laws concerning religions kept sacredy free from the legislator's touch. We have constitutionally pronounced against any union of Church and State. Accordingly, religious freedom will be modeled after the same beautiful precedent of non-interference by statute law. The only civil enactments then growing out of marriage and divorce will relate to the ownership of property and the guardianship of children. For the sake of society, I pray Heaven to kasten the consummation of thus reform.

If anybody sake me how I have come to entertain these views—which your co

woman, with any self-respect, could ask a company of other people, like the Lexislature at Albany or Spring-field, to hold them together after their own hearts had put them assunder.

But I never take up my pen or open my lips on the subject of divorce without feeling that one of the principal parties to the discussion is absent, namely, woman with a ballot in her hand. I want woman's enfranchiement, and that speedily, as a necessary step toward the just political estilement of all social questions. When woman is allowed an equal voice with mau in making the laws, including the law of divorce, if them, after hearing my reasons for no civil law at all on a subject which is properly beyond all other law except nature's and God's, hee shall vote me down, and make the laws ten times as stringent as they are. I shall hold myself ready to pay a more than common respect, as a man, to such a verdict from woman's mind and heart.

Your correspondent's letter excited my smiles—almost my laughter—because, in taking me to task for arguing "the case for the man only, as if the woman were of no account in the matter," and also for diaregarding "the sacred claims of religion," it so happened that the main citations by which he proves these points are taken, not from women words written by me—a man and heretic—but from some contributions in my paper from the pen of a distinguished member of an evangelical church—a woman and Christian! Your correspondent then bears an unconscious testimony to the truth of these citations by saying "There is no maniliness in them." This is true. The design of their composition was to substitute woman-liness instead. The articles were written from the Pullness of a good woman's heart, haptiteed into the Christian spirit, and uttering itself for the good of her ex.

In conclusion, having been much abused, but not convinced, by your correspondent, I trust that both you and The Tratterks will print these remarks of mine in order to show to impartial readers that I am the peer of my acquiser, if not i

LOWELL MANUFACTORIES.

ORIGINAL PACTORIES AND CANAL - PRESENT STATISTICS—LABOR AND THE LABORERS—SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION—THE OLD BECOMING NEW.

Lowell, Oct. 7.-Lowell is a mass of factories, large and small, clustered wherever power or a good location can be had. The water-power for these great establishments is derived from the Merrimack and rd Rivers. The canal around Pawtucket Palls, on the Merrimsek, was originally cut in 1797, for navigation purposes, and it was not used for manufacturing until 16 ears after, when Phiness Whiting and Moses Hale com-senced spinning cotton. In 1822 the first organised company was incorporated. The canal, as at present safeting, was not completed until 1847. It is now a work of great magnitude, the water being taken from the Merrimack, and conducted through the town to the various factories, in a channel for the most part lined with granite blocks. The water furnishes altogether about 12,000 horse-power. The works are owned by the various corporations just in proportion as they use the power. It was not, of course, thus in the beginning, nor is the present perfect system the original plan alone. The same source supplies the dity with water for fire and domestic uses. The Wamesit Power Course, and the Course of the Cour herse-power. There are also individual enterprises and the same, and one or two other small streams in the vicinity of the city. In Winter but listle trouble is had from ice, as there are excellent arrangements for preventing its entering the canals, venience is experienced from low water; but all the mills have to be provided with boilers for steaming and drying, hence a little additional expense gives an engine with a certain power, though a number on the large venienced. The extreme fall is about 30 feet, and proba-bly two-thirds of the whole volume of water is used. In

doned this route of the system of the chemicals which mingle with the waters from the dye-shops and bleacheries. Trement, having plately been controlled by Dr. J. C. Ayer and consolidated. These factories or corporations represent a capital of \$13,650,000; they occupy 50 build ings as mills, run \$26,710 spindles and 12,940 looms; employ 8,863 females and 6,035 males; make 2,240,000 yards of cotton goods per week, 21,667 of woolen, 35,000 of carwoolen hosiery; they consume 612,000 pounds of cetton and 97,000 pounds of clean wool each week, and print 51,691,200 yards per annum. They consume, further, 39,890 tons of anthracite coal, 18,100 bushels of charcoal, 1,875 cords of wood, 102,576 gallons of oil, 1,980,000 pounds of starch and 1,275 barrels of flour per annum; and in addition to the water-power, 4,430 horse-power. In addition to the above-mentioned, the Middlesex Woolen Mills consume 1,000,000 teazles, all of which are grown in and brought from Western Newof dyestaffs; while the Merrimack Company use 2,500,000 pounds of madder, 50,000 pounds of copperas, 17,000 pounds of alum, 200,000 pounds of sumac, 1,120,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, 350,000 pounds of bark, 350,000 pounds of soda ash, and 40,000 pounds of soap. The Lowell Car-pet Company consume \$100,000 worth of various dyes, nd the Hamilton \$185,000 worth. The Lowell Machine Shop uses 4,400 tuns of iron, and 80 tuns of steel per anum, also, 35,000 pounds of brass; and it is stated that

the dams on both of the rivers is constructed a fish-way, as ordered by statute, but it only serves to waste water, as the salmon and the sturgeon have long since aban-

doned this route of busy, active life; perhaps they may

Besides those already mentioned, there are a numb of smaller establishments, manufacturing woolen goods of various kinds, carpets, and silk-covered wire, which manufactures 120,000 dozen cotton hose per annum. Then there are felting mills, paper mills, spool and bobbin shops, card and eard-clothing manufactories; the great Bolt Company, which annually turns 1,000 tuns of iron into bolts; chemical and dye manufactories, and the large patent-medicine establishment of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. All these employ numbers of operatives, and create population and industry not at all indicated in the com-

this branch of the manufacturing interest, I asked an Alderman, who politely took time to show me through the mills, many questions as to the financial and social condition of the female operatives. He simply pointed to the different women as we passed them and asked:

"Do they look worked down, consumptive, down-trodden?" and on Friday of the Fair, when the factories were closed, he pointed to the thousands of gayly and neatly dressed girls with happy faces and healthy forms, and asked the same question. Their appearance was in every instance a direct prefutation of the silly rant of demagogues. He said that most of them weaked by the job or piece, that the amount they made depended in a great measure on their own swiftness and diligence. "It's all the suiling contract with a Baltimore firm. Their original contract was for \$150,000, but the additions and alterations and other extra work have swelled this amount by several thousand more. The stairways are all iron, heavily braced and beautiful and deceptive imitations of Liebon marble. On each floor, in the rear of the building, are bath-rooms, wash-rooms, and other in-door accommodes. nonsense about their being worked to death; a great many of themiget through by 5:0'clock, and then quit for the day. They save from \$1 to \$3 per week of their earnnga, as you see our isavings banks report an aggregate amount of deposits of \$7,000,000. Occasionally they get tired of working, and will rest a while, living on their savings. I have known dozens of them who saved up

enough to buy themselves little cottages when they married, thus being independent of the corporation tax for rent."

All have heard many tales of Lowell girls, of their frolles and gayety; I saked, "What of their morals!" "Well, you know human nature is human the world ever, and it is no better here than elsewhere, but I do not believe there can be found another locality in the world where there are so man the latter of the world where there are so man to the latter of the world where there are so man the companions and relatives to go leyond the point of good unorals. Then and there ends their chance for marrying. I venture you will not find the same unmire of working people of the same grade of intelligence anywhere." Of a member of the Common Council I taked the same question. He replied: "My experience is that the girls here are far more moral than in Boston and New-York. Nearly all of them have fathers or brothers, and they dare not go astray for fear of being caught. By a wort of social rule among themselves, I think the standard of morals is higher than usual among such masses of humanity. I have been a unember of the Common Commanton bouse in the girls. I asked them if they could save any money at their small warge. "Yee, Sir, that we do." "You dress'well doesn't it cost all you make?" "No, Sir; we make our own clothes." "Why, I thought you were worked so hard that you had no time of your own." "No, Sir; Nan, there, makes 21 as day, and she never works before 7 or after 5 o'clock, and not many of us do; then we take our resting spells and visit around." "But don't you lose your places in the factory by that?" "No, we generally arrange for some girl to take our places, and it is very seltom they are not willing to take our places, and it is very seltom they are not willing to take our for a work which we was applied our places, and it is very seltom they are not willing to take our formation to the heart of the collection of the morth of the collection of the morth of the collection of the morth of the

would be paying cuty instead of buying them from Lowell.

The handsomest mill in Lowell I would pronounce the Boots; all were neat, but in the tests displayed this was a model. It deserves mention for the large garden year, with its rich green grass and beautiful and choice forwers. It is not only cheering to operative and visitor, and shows a taste refined beyond more dollars and central none of the mills were there any evidences of dirt, and the offensive smell sometimes noticed in such establishments was entirely absent. There was the same ments was entirely absent. There was the same nearly sometimes are greatly lower.

shows a taste refined beyond mere dollars and central mone of the mills were there any evidences of dirt, and the offensive smell sometimes noticed in such establishments was entirely absent. There was the same nest mess which ene finds pervading nearly every New Ingiand farm-house.

It would occupy too much space to describe the operations of these various factories; the most interesting of which are the weaving of Brussels carpiets, bleeding octon goods, and primiting caliso. In all, the best of talent is secured, and the restless genius of the Yankes is ever adding a new idea or improving an old one. The superintendent of the Spinning Department of the Prescots Mills told me that a few works ago a lady to years old visited him; she had never been in a factory of any kind. He initiated her into the mysteries of throughes and ring-travolers, at sil of which she looked with no great interest until he showed her an improved "mule" the manefact-rers are now introducing. Immediately she brightened up and explaimed, "That's it, that's the right way, We spun that way 60 years ago on the eld wheel. That machine copies it exactly." The old lady was right; the mule was the first spinning machine, and was merely a copy of the old wheel; then came the throstle, and an improvement on the English idea is the rine-traveler, Now an invanitive genius improves the old mule, and it is again coming into use. The mule takes less labor and power than the ring, while that in turn consumes less than the throstle.

THE NAVAL ROSPITAL AT ANNAPOLIS.

BUILDING-ADVANTAGES OF ITS PLAN.

AMMAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 7.—The United States Raval Hospital near this city has finally reached its completion, after the expenditure of almost two years in labor and more than \$200,000 in money. The Hospital in the Naval Academy, intended at first merely for the use of sick midshipmen, but afterward, through necessity appropriated to indiscriminate naval service in its per ticular province, was found to be too small for the demands after the transfer of so many ships and their achence the erection of the present building. The gro belonging to the Academy were considered to be pled, and a suitable place for the building of the Hospital had to be found clsewhere; accordingly, a farm facing the school was purchased. The farm contains in the neighborhood of 200 acres of excellent arable land, and up to its passing into the ownership of the Navy Department was under profitable cultivation, yielding all species o grain and vegetables, and besides containing one of the most choice and best selected peach orchards for which this section of the State is so notable. In one part is a most choice and best selected peach orchards for which this section of the State is so notable. In one part is a National Naval Cemetery, where many sailors and marines and three naval officers are buried. The land not otherwise used is undergoing cultivation under the superintendence of the Academy gardener. The main building of the Hospital is situated on an eminence laving a hight of about 63 feet above the level of the eas. Its shape is rather novel; it resembles that of an anchor, and was suggested by Admiral Porter. He was the first to see the much-needed necessity of the hospital, and the first to conceive the plan of relief. From the end of one fitte of the anohor to the end of the other the distance by direct measurement is 305 feet, and 55 feet from front to back door. Under the back part of the building is a coal cellar with a capacity of 300 tune; behind and on each side of this are the cellars and storage closets. The first floor forms the basement, and is divided off into the various branches of the culinary departments. The entire building is heated by steam, and in order that the convalescence of the immates may be the better promoted, a patent ventilating or fanning machine is also attached to the steam room, by which a current of cool, temperate, or hot air can be driven to any room or any part of a room. The kitchen contains a large passage and every conceivable article used in cooking. The pans and bollers are all of the best metal. The laundry is furnished with patent washing-machines, wringing-machines and dryers, worked by steam. Gas and water pipes are carried throughout the building. Under the basement stairway is the loc-best and refrigerator. The remainder of the floor is laid off into dinling rooms for the attendants, midahipmen, and sailors. The main entrance from the front is on the second floor. On this floor are the officers' rooms, the surgeons' office, and reception-rooms. These, in consonance with the other portions, are magnificently and claborately furnished with heavy bruss

ble. On each floor, in the rear of the building, are bath-rooms, wash-rooms, and other in-door accommodations. The building is covered by a mansard roof, and hip roofs cover the two wings. On top of the mansard roof a cupola is erected, 20 feet ligh, and having a base of 20 feet square, commanding an excellent view of the Severn River, Cheaspeake Bay, and the surrounding country; from the top of the cupola the regulation hospital flag is displayed. On each of the "anchor flukes" are octagonal abservatories about 12 feet in breadth, commanding a similar view. In front, a large foundain is building; walks are laid off and graveled, and a drive of about three miles in circuit is nearly complete—the bed of the road resembling the New-Orleans streets. It is stated upon good authority that arrangements are now making toward obtaining an appropriation to creet a row of barracks near the hospital, to be used for aged seamen. The purchase of the purion of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard used for that purpose is anticipated, and should a change be thus made necessary, this will certainly be the place for the transfer.

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